

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: John K. Jr. and Margaret Clarke Residence

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 702 Palekaua Place

City or town: Honolulu State: Hawaii County: Honolulu

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B X C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

**State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☒

District

☐

Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

 Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: sandstone walls, 12" redwood tongue and groove walls, composition shingle roof, concrete slab foundation,

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The John K. Jr. and Margaret Clarke residence is situated in a quiet residential neighborhood to the east side of Diamond Head at the far end of Palekaua Place, a culdesac off Palekua Street close to Puu Panini Avenue. It sits on a terraced portion of a sloping, 11,238 square foot, flag lot with its concrete driveway running down to the street. The single-story, modern style house faces northwest and sits on a concrete slab foundation. It has a modified U shaped floor plan, and its walls are a combination of sandstone and vertical, 8" wide redwood tongue and groove boards. Its low pitched, gable roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, with the shed roof over the northern-most wing of the U being of a slightly higher elevation than the lateral running gable roof over the main body of the house. The southern-most wing of the U includes a second story addition built in 1989. A recessed lanai runs the length of the main body of the house and large pocket doors open the house to the outdoors. The 2,792 square foot house is in excellent condition and retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feelings and associations.

Narrative Description

The John K. Jr. and Margaret Clarke residence sits at the far end of Palekaua Place, with its relatively steep, concrete driveway running up from the circular terminus of the road to the house. The house sits on a terrace to the right of the driveway and a two car garage and a single car carport are tucked under the north-most wing of the U-shaped house, into the hillside. Sandstone walls frame the garage and carport. A roll-down door encloses the garage. The living room, which occupies the north wing of the house, sits above the garage, and a bedroom wing, juts out to the northeast to break up the regularity of the U plan, and overlooks the driveway. A balcony is cantilevered off the bedroom wing's northwest side to provide views of the driveway and the surrounding neighborhood. The bedroom extends out from the hillside and sits on an elevated, approximately 10' high, sandstone pier which runs perpendicular to the hillside. A decorative circle, approximately 20" in diameter pierces the pier. Both the bedroom and living room have vertical tongue and groove walls,

A stone sidewalk runs past the carport in a southwesterly direction. Beyond the carport, the sidewalk ascends, via a set of four stone steps, to a landing; here it makes a quarter turn to the left and approaches the house via two sets of four stone steps separated by a landing. A stone paved landing at the top of the steps leads to a recessed set of double doors, the entry to the house. The custom-made doors feature, in their upper panels, single pane, etched windows which are curved at the bottom. The landing continues beyond the doors to form an entry hall. Here a first glimpse of the living space of the house is obtained through an approximately 3' in diameter, round aperture in a right side, sandstone wall which looks out on the front lanai, and includes a view of the southern-most wing of the house.

From the landing another three stone steps ascend to the main level of the house. A short hall at the head of the steps terminates at a 6'- 11" high, sandstone, partition wall. On the left side of the entry hall is a set of three, wood framed, sliding, single pane, glass doors and their sliding screen doors. These lead into the living room. On the right side is a low sandstone wall and an opening which opens on the lanai.

The inset lanai runs almost the complete length of the façade of the main body of the house and flows out from the house to form the swimming pool's deck. The irregularly shaped, octagonal pool is part of the original design of the house and traverses most of the length of the lanai. The lanai has a stone floor as does the pool deck. This floor is not original and dates from the 21st century as do the entry's flooring and steps. At the northwest edge of the pool deck is a sandstone retaining wall, approximately 10' tall from its base, that secures the terrace on which the house sits. A Tahitian Gardenia (*Gardenia taitensis*) hedge is behind the wall to the southwest of the pool.

The lanai is set under the roof of the house and its ceiling follows the slope of the gable roof and features lateral running lapped boards with thin decorative rafters. This ceiling treatment is found throughout the main body of the house and also in the living room and first floor bedrooms. Two, natural shaped, *ohia* (*Metrosideros collina*) posts help

support the lanai's roof. A sandstone fireplace with a raised hearth and a copper mantle, extends out into the lanai, running perpendicular to the main body of the house, at the southwest corner of the kitchen's entry.

The rear wall of the lanai is sandstone. Three sets of pocket doorways lead into the dining room, kitchen and a sitting room. The dining room and kitchen's single panel, pocket doors are solid with a decorative vertical rib motif in their panel. These doors have a transom space above them which is filled with a fixed pane of glass which gives the impression of the rooms being open to the outdoors at this level. The sitting room doorway has a pair of two pane pocket doors without any transom.

The northern-most doorway opens on the dining room. The room has a new tile floor and sandstone walls. The rear wall is comprised of a pair of two-pane, sliding glass doors, with two-pane fixed window to either side. The doors and windows look out on a garden area with lady palms (*Rhapis excels*), which back up against a lava rock retaining wall and the hillside beyond. The dining room's tile floor extends out into this narrow area to form an inset lanai space. An opening in the dining room's southwest wall leads into the kitchen.

The kitchen has been remodeled with new cabinets and counters. It continues the tile flooring of the dining room and retains the lap board ceiling. It also retains its original box window which runs along its back wall above the sink and counters. The window box features a shed roofed skylight and three single pane fixed windows which look out onto the rocky slope and lava rock retaining wall of the rear garden area. The window box also accommodates at its exterior edge a planter box with a wood slat bottom.

The kitchen flows to the southwest into a sitting room. The sitting room's floor follows that of the kitchen and dining room and it has sandstone walls. Again, the rear wall affords interaction with the rear garden space via a set of four two-pane sliding doors. The southwest wall of the sitting room is dominated by a set of built-in bookcases and a built in shelving for an entertainment center. A lateral running hallway is between these two sets of built-ins and leads to the bedroom wing. The built-in bookcase has seven shelves and the area between the top of the bookcase and ceiling is transitioned by a screen with thin vertical slats. The entertainment center has cabinets and drawers below, and above has narrowly spaced shelving to the right and large spaced shelving to the left. The transition between the ceiling and entertainment center is handled in the same manner as the bookcase.

The hallway to the bedroom wing has the same ceiling as the rest of the house and its flooring matches that of the dining and sitting rooms. It features wood framed windows and doors interspaced by sandstone piers along its northwest wall and doors opening into a laundry and a bathroom along its southeast wall.

The laundry room has a louvered hinged door. Its floor follows that of the hall and it has a paneled ceiling. A single pane awning window is in its southeast wall. The bath is accessed through a louvered pocket door. It has been remodeled and its floor also is

the same as the hall. It too has a paneled ceiling, and features a two sets of four pane fixed windows along its rear, southeast, wall. The windows are etched with petroglyph motifs, with one set of four above the sink and the other part of the shower's wall. Above the windows is a mesh screened transom with vertical wood slats. The shower head is built into a sandstone wall and the sink is made of teak. A partition wall, separating the entry from the toilet area, has a sandstone base and is surmounted by a wood grille comprised of small squares. A solid wood pocket door in the bathroom's southwest wall opens on a den.

The glazed side of the hall is three bays long, with a fixed, single pane window in the two end bays. The middle bay has a set of double doors, each with two panes, which exits into a small courtyard with a Jacuzzi. Fixed transoms are above all the windows and the door. Below the windows are ventilators each with four horizontal wood slats, which can be regulated via a pair of sliding mahogany doors.

The hallway terminates with a recessed niche with a built-in cabinet. To the southeast of the niche a louvered, hinged door opens on a den, the former maid's quarters, and to the right the hallway makes a quarter turn and leads down to a master bedroom. The den's southeast wall has a long, casement window at each end. In its southwest wall, the den has a pair of wood framed glass sliding doors of two panes, which are flanked by similarly designed fixed windows. The doors lead out to a small, recessed, stone-paved lanai. A sandstone column supports the corner of the house at the outside corner of the lanai.

Immediately to the right of the niche at the end of the hall is the stairway to the second floor addition. This addition was part of a 1989 remodeling of the bedroom wing, which also included the consolidation and extension of two children bedrooms and a bath to form a master bedroom and master bath. This 1989 work was all designed by the house's original architect, Vladimir Ossipoff, and complements the original design.

A solid, wood pocket door is at the base of the stair to the second floor. The stair has ten steps leading to a landing where it makes a quarter turn to the left and ascends another six steps into the second floor bedroom. Two single pane, fixed glass windows are above the landing. The bedroom has two pocket doors, one at each end of its southeast wall, which open on a balcony with a wood slat deck. A door in the northwest wall of the bedroom opens on a bathroom with a slate floor. All windows in the bedroom and bath are single pane, either casement or awning.

The hallway at the base of the stair leads to the master bedroom. Opposite the stairs on the first floor is a window similar in design to that found in the two end bays of the lateral running hall. A set of double doors, with two etched panes each, provide entry to the master bedroom. This entire room was added to the house in 1989, but is very much in keeping with the character of the original design. A sandstone wall, with a small square aperture, obscures an immediate view of the room. The wall continues to the exterior as a pier and with the extension of the sandstone end wall helps to frame

and define an inset lanai on the bedroom's northeast side. A pair of sliding doors, each with two panes, and their matching screen doors, access the lanai. The sliding doors are flanked by similar designed fixed plate windows. On the southeast wall, opposite the sliding doors, are two single pane pocket windows at either end. An opening in the bedroom's northeast wall goes down three steps to the bathroom.

At the northern-most end of the house are the living room and a guest bedroom. These are accessed from a hallway originating in the dining room's northeast wall. The living room is open to the hallway on the hallway's northwest side. A built-in bookcase separates the living room from the hall, with an opening at its south end providing access to the room. The approximately 3' high bookcase is surmounted by three 3" x 4" posts which support a beam from which curtains are hung. The curtains provide a means to visually wall off the living room from the hallway.

The living room has an *ohia* floor and white walls. In its southwest wall is a set of three, wood framed, sliding, single pane, glass doors and their sliding screen doors which open on the entry hall's landing. Its northeast wall is dominated by a picture window with a pair of single pane casement windows on its southeast side. The fixed transoms above the windows conform to the slope of the shed roof, and wood louvers, similar to the windows looking out on the Jacuzzi courtyard, are below the windows. Above the sliding doors and the hallway opening and at the top of the northwest wall are projecting boxes.

In passing the living room five steps elevate the hallway to the level of the guest bedroom wing. This section of the hall has a paneled ceiling. A solid wood pocket door opens on the guest room. A low shelf and built-in cabinets run along the room's southeast wall. A pair of single pane casement windows are above the cabinet at the southwest end of this wall. The northeast wall contains a pair of single pane sliding windows with a set of four horizontal slat louvers below. The hardware on the sliding windows is stamped, "made in Japan." The transom windows above the sliding windows conform to the slope of the room's gable roof and feature Prairie style stained glass.. A pair of two pane sliding doors, in the northwest wall of the room, opens on a balcony. The cantilevered balcony has a 30" high post and rail railing. The posts and top rail are 3" x 4" and the lower rail is a 1" x 9" board. The balcony's floor is made of spaced 2" x 4".

An opening in the southwest wall of the guest bedroom leads into a dressing room with a built-in vanity at the southeast side. Closets with louvered bi-fold doors are on either wall flanking the vanity and also line the northwest wall of the hallway that passes through the dressing room to the bathroom. A solid wood pocket door separates the dressing and bath rooms. The bath room retains its original tile floor and counter and cabinets, as well as the his and her sinks set into the counter. In addition the mirror behind the sinks and overhead lighting with plastic grilles with tiny squares remain intact. Between the sink and toilet is a partition wall which has a small, decorative, prairie style, stained glass window. The southwest wall of the bathroom is sandstone, which continues to provide a side wall for the shower. The shower has a single pane,

fixed window for its southeast wall. Above the window is a mesh screened transom with vertical slats. .

The Clarke residence retains its historic integrity. Although a 1989 reconfiguration of the south, bedroom wing, which included the construction of a second floor bedroom, has transpired, these alterations were designed by Vladimir Ossipoff who originally designed the house. These changes comport with and complement the historic character of the house. The only other substantial changes to occur are the remodeling of the kitchen; the placement of new tile flooring in the kitchen-dining-room-sitting room area and the repaving of the entry sidewalk, lanai, and pool deck. For the latter, the new stone flooring replaced an earlier stone pavement and is consistent with the original design. The kitchen is a secondary space and its remodeling does not detract from the historic character of the house, and similarly, the new interior flooring is handled in a manner that does not impinge on the historic character of the house. Compared to the incredible amount of intact original design, details, materials and finishes, these changes do not compromise the historic character of the house.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance1961

Significant Dates1961

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural AffiliationN/A

Architect/Builderarchitect: Vladimir Ossipoff

contractor: Pacific Builders

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Clarke Residence is significant on the local level under criterion C, as a good example of a house built in Honolulu during the 1960s in a modern style. The house includes a number of distinctive features and is typical of its period in its design, materials, workmanship and methods of construction. It is also the work of a master having been designed by Vladimir Ossipoff, and possesses high artistic values.

The 1961 period of significance was chosen in accordance with the instructions on how to complete a national register nomination form provided in National Register Bulletin 16A: "For architecturally significant properties, the period of significance is the date of construction and/or the dates of any significant alterations and additions" The date 1961 reflects the year the house was constructed.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Clarke residence is significant as an excellent example of the residential work of the master Honolulu architect Vladimir Ossipoff during the late 1950s - early 1960s. Rendered in a modern style the house is typical of Ossipoff's work with its fine attention to detail, numerous built-in pieces, use of local materials, strong, flowing indoor-outdoor relationships, and modern style.

Vladimir Ossipoff (1907-1998) was born in Russia, but his family moved to Japan after the overthrow of the Czar. In 1923, the family relocated to Berkeley, California, where Vladimir graduated from high school and the University of California at Berkeley's school of architecture in 1931. He moved to Hawaii in 1932. He worked briefly in the office of C. W. Dickey and then headed the architecture office for Theo Davies' building supply department, before opening his own office in 1936. During the 1950s and 1960s he established himself as the premier architect in the islands by blending modern and regional sensibilities in high quality residential designs.

Rendered in a modern Hawaiian style, the Clarke residence was one of a number of fashionable residences designed by Ossipoff in the postwar period, which solidified his reputation as one of the most adroit architects of the period in Honolulu. Other houses of the period designed by this superb architect include: the LeRoy Bush residence, Dr. Liljestrand residence, and Linus Pauling residence, all on Tantalus, Cyrus Loo residence in Makiki, E. J. Greaney residence near Diamond Head, Marshall Goodsill residence on Puu Panini, John Dilks residence in Kailua and Dr. Carl Lum residence in Nuuanu. The Liljestrand, Dilks, Greaney, Loo, and Goodsill residences have been placed on either the Hawaii or National Registers of Historic Places. In addition, the pre-World War II Boutcher residence at Kalama Beach Park in Kailua, a late 1930s Ossipoff design, has been listed in the Hawaii Register of Historic Places. In addition to many splendid modern Hawaiian style houses, Ossipoff also designed the Pacific Club (1960), the First Hawaiian Bank's Kalihi branch (1961), the IBM Building (1962), the Outrigger Canoe Club (1963), the Thurston Memorial Chapel on the Punahou School campus (1966), Bachman Hall on the University of Hawaii campus (1949) (HR, NR), and the Liberty, now American Savings, Bank (1952) at the corner of King and Smith streets in Honolulu's Chinatown Historic District (HR, NR).

The Clarke residence stands as an excellent example of modern style residential architecture in Hawaii and especially Ossipoff's residential work. Its use of local materials such as sandstone in its walls and ohia columns on the lanai, are typical of the period and Ossipoff's work. The presence of the large lanai, flowing out from the house to the pool, well typifies the period's ideal of living outside. The integration of the house with the outdoors, especially in the dining room and sitting room where both the front and rear walls allow the outside in, thanks to the use of sliding and pocket doors, is well handled, and the use of pocket and sliding doors out onto balconies and lanai off the bedrooms and den further attest to the ease of access between indoor-outdoor spaces

common in Hawaii's mid-century regional architecture. Having the horizontal lap ceiling extend out to include the eaves of the house further reinforces the intermingling of the two spaces. Ossipoff's distinctive handling of ventilators both above and below fixed windows also reflects the architect's concern for natural ventilation, which he meticulously handles in a graceful manner. The finely crafted built-in furniture and bookcases found throughout the house further reflect the architect's attention to detail and craftsmanship. In addition, the house's flowing floor plan instills a strong sense of openness, while still maintaining the discreet sense of enclosure and intimacy of the individual rooms. The handling of the hallway to the guest bedroom with its steps ascending in an open relationship to the living room is another masterful manipulation of space to invoke an openness of design and life.

The Clarkes acquired this property from the Territory of Hawaii at an auction held May 29, 1957, as part of the Territory's sale of the Diamond Head View Lots subdivision, resulting from the government's obtaining the property as the result of the closing of Fort Ruger. The Clarkes eventually obtained a deed to the land from the State of Hawaii in November 1960, having received a permit to build the house, retaining walls and a swimming pool a month earlier. The Clarkes lived in this house for the remainder of their lives.

Mr. Clarke was born in Hawaii in 1914 and graduated from McKinley High School and then Stanford University in 1936. Following his graduation, he went to work for Waialua Plantation, where he remained until the outbreak of World War II, when he enlisted in the United States Army. During the war he served in the Pacific and Philippine Islands, rising to the rank of Major. Following the war he was employed by Bishop Trust in their real estate department and was responsible for the development of a number of subdivisions. In 1955 he joined Home Savings & Loan Association as their general manager, becoming president of the organization ten years later. In 1966, the association merged into Hawaiian Federal Savings & Loan, with Mr Clarke becoming president of the merged companies. In 1974, Mr. Clark rose to the position of chairman of the board. Margaret Clarke died in 1980, and Mr. Clarke remained in the house until his death in 1987. In 1988 the Clarke children sold the house and a year later the new owner, John Peterson, commissioned Ossipoff to design the alterations to the original bedroom wing.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

City and County Tax Office records.

Sakamoto, Dean, *Hawaiian Modern*, New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 2007

Harper, Joan, "Research Notes, Historic Home 702 Palekaua Place, Honolulu, Hawaii", 2012, unpublished manuscript in the possession of the owners

Honolulu Advertiser, "John K. Clarke Jr, Led Hawaiian S&L," October 21, 1987, p. D8

Building Permit number 174193, issued October 6, 1960

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: BING MAPS

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: 21.263954

Longitude: 157.793734

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property being nominated includes all the property owned by the Mark K. and Tahnee P. Towill Trust in 2020 as described by Tax Map Key 3-1-045: 028.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the parcel of land associated with this building since its construction.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Don Hibbard
organization: self
street & number: 45-287 Kokokahi Place
city or town: Kaneohe state: Hawaii zip code: 96744
e-mail: _____
telephone: (808)-542-6230
date: February 19, 2020

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** sketch of floor plan
- **Owner:** Mark and Tahnee Towill
702 PalekauaPlace
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Photo Log

Name of Property: John K. Jr and Margaret Clarke Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: October 30, 2019

View of the front lanai from the southwest

1 of 12



Photo Log

Name of Property: John K. Jr and Margaret Clarke Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: October 30, 2019

View of the lanai from the northeast

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Photo Log

Name of Property: John K. Jr and Margaret Clarke Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: October 30, 2019

View of the pool and south-most wing from the northeast

3 of 12



Photo Log

Name of Property: John K. Jr and Margaret Clarke Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: October 30, 2019

View of the north-most wing from the northeast

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Photo Log

Name of Property: John K. Jr and Margaret Clarke Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: October 30, 2019

View of the dining from the northwest

5 of 12



Photo Log

Name of Property: John K. Jr and Margaret Clarke Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: October 30, 2019

View of the sitting room from the northwest

6 of 12



Photo Log

Name of Property: John K. Jr and Margaret Clarke Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: October 30, 2019

View of the living room from the northwest

7 of 12



Photo Log

Name of Property: John K. Jr and Margaret Clarke Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: October 30, 2019

View of the hallway to the guest bedroom from the southwest, living room on the left

8 of 12



Photo Log

Name of Property: John K. Jr and Margaret Clarke Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: October 30, 2019

View of the guest bedroom from the southwest

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Photo Log

Name of Property: John K. Jr and Margaret Clarke Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: October 30, 2019

View of the guest bathroom from the northeast

10 of 12



Photo Log

Name of Property: John K. Jr and Margaret Clarke Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: October 30, 2019

View of the den from the northwest

11 of 12



Photo Log

Name of Property: John K. Jr and Margaret Clarke Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: October 30, 2019

Detail of the ventilator below window in the lateral running hallway from the south, looking towards sitting room

12 of 12



TMK Map



USGS Map



Clarke Residence

Floor Plan:

